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Total assets.....	£ 19,800,609
Increase of Assets over 1887.....	2,331,570
Surplus.....	4,311,399
Increase of Surplus over 1887.....	831,502
Total Insurance in Force.....	114,430,028
New Business done during 1888.....	£ 3,069,486

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Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 400,000

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 2nd, 1890.

In view of the renewed activity among speculators and company organizers, perhaps it may not be amiss to call attention to the serious injury sure to result from the absorption of small industries and commercial ventures in these large companies. Whether it be the consolidation of several small salt-making establishments in one large syndicate, or company, or the absorption of all the coasting companies in one huge steamship company, the result will be the same. Under certain conditions, it is not to be doubted that a consolidation contributes largely to economical administration and must therefore yield better results; but the practice of extending this method to all undertakings is a very serious mistake. For the country at large, and for the general and individual welfare of the people, it is infinitely better to keep these industries in the hands of small concerns. The opportunities for gaining a livelihood in Brazil are not so great that the small producers can be left to the mercies of these great combinations.

We have again to record the promulgation of a measure of far-reaching importance by an arbitrary decree of the provisional government, the Torrens' law, modified to meet the views of the minister of finance, having been signed at the cabinet meeting of Saturday last. Our time and space will not permit a discussion of this measure at this time, but we are convinced that a serious mistake has been made. Further facilities for encumbering estates for the purpose of assisting the large proprietors, and for furnishing more capital for speculative operations, cannot fail to be of lasting injury to the country. Under certain conditions and limitations, the Torrens' law is useful and even advantageous, but at the same time it may be made an instrument, in other hands, of infinite mischief. Until Brazil is placed in a better economical condition, which can only be done by wise legislation and earnest work during a term of years, such a law as that now despotically thrust upon her, will serve only to complicate and embarrass the development of the country's substantial resources.

The criminal suit brought by the Singer Manufacturing Co. against Messrs. Max. Nothmann & Co. for illegal use of that company's trade mark and name, was finally decided on the 30th ultimo by the Tribunal da Relação on an appeal by defendants from the adverse decisions in the lower courts. The case is one of exceptional importance, as it illustrates the tendency of recent legislation toward a more rigid protection of trade names and trade marks. In this respect Brazil has taken a much more advanced position than many older commercial nations, and it is not at all unlikely that this clearly just decision will lead to a more general adoption by other nations of the legal maxims laid down for the better protection of merchants and manufacturers. It is only very recently that a law has been provided with legal remedies against the fraudulent use of his own name on articles to which he has given reputation and profit by his own industry and enterprise. Although the Singer patents had expired, it has never seemed to us just that Messrs. Nothmann & Co., or anybody else, should be permitted to make machines and label them "Singer Sewing Machines." The old Singer company is still manufacturing and certainly has an exclusive right to the use of a name which designates the manufacturer, rather than the article made. Having been carried through

all the courts provided for the trial of such cases, and having been decided in favor of the plaintiffs in every case, it may now be considered as established that the Singer company has the exclusive right to use that name and its registered trade-mark, and also that the laws of Brazil now effectually protect merchants and manufacturers against infringements.

The naturalization circular of the minister of foreign affairs, which we reproduce in another column, calls for very little comment. It would seem that though the provisions of the decree of December 14th were definite and imposed obligatory conditions, the government really had no intention to deprive the foreign residents of the country of their own nationality. As the decree is exceptionally short and explicit, it is very easy for any one to interpret it for himself, and we defy any one to derive any meaning from it other than that all foreigners residing in Brazil on November 15th are *ipso facto* to be considered Brazilian citizens, except a declaration to the contrary should be registered as prescribed. If a foreigner has no opportunity to make such declaration, or declines to do so for reasons of his own, he becomes a Brazilian citizen under this decree without any act or suggestion of his own. Except the decree means the very contrary of what it says, this is a clear case of imposing Brazilian nationality on the foreigner. If the government had no such intention, why is it that the decree did not provide that all foreigners resident here on November 15th might become Brazilian citizens by a simple act of registration at some specified place? This would have been just as simple; it would have accomplished the same results; it would not have interfered with those not desiring such citizenship; and it would have given the government a correct list of those becoming citizens, which it now does not possess and can not get. By a strange inversion, the government has got a record of what it does not require, while that which it really requires is unrecorded and indefinite. As to the decision of the minister on the inquiries of the French government, the least we can say is that Sr. Bocayva has succeeded only in making the whole business a gross absurdity. According to his reasoning, the Frenchman who becomes a Brazilian citizen under the decree, may retain his French nationality by a simple reclamation. And should he owe any political service to France at the time of his naturalization, the Brazilian government will not undertake to protect him. In God's name, then, what is Brazilian citizenship worth!

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1889.

In presenting their report for the year 1889, the committee are thankful to record the passage of another year of what they believe to be satisfactory and useful work in connection with the Mission among the English-speaking sailors who visit this port.

But while they are so far thankful for the continued progress of the work, they cannot, in reviewing the past year, put from themselves many sorrowful recollections associated with its earlier months. The prolonged continuance of the great summer heat with its accompanying severe visitations of fever carried off many poor fellows among the crews of ships entering this port. There were cases in which more than half a ship's company were carried off by the prevailing sickness. The committee have also to place on sorrowful record their own personal loss in the lamented death from the reigning epidemic, of the late Mr. E. W. May, whose long experience and continued interest in the objects of the Mission rendered his advice and assistance of a value hard to replace.

Various other changes on the committee were necessitated by the removals from Rio of Messrs. E. A. E. Phipps and C. J. Relton, the three vacant places being filled by Messrs. Albert Tootal, Basil Freeland and W. F. Leeson. The Hon. Treasurer's post also vacant by Mr. F. H. Harrison's departure for a time to Europe, was filled by Mr. F. L. Schwind.

The regular work of the Mission has gone on steadily throughout the greater portion of the year. The Mission Rooms have been open daily for the use of sailors ashore, and the Sunday and weekly services have been continued. During the earlier months of the year, however, much of this was sadly

interfered with by the intense heat and the sickness of the season. It was found impossible to get sailors together for the services at the Mission Room; and the weekly "free and easy" was from the same cause completely neglected.

During the year the rooms of the Mission have been thoroughly cleaned, repapered and painted at a comparatively small cost, and now present a more attractive appearance.

Mr. Hooper has continued his visits to vessels discharging or loading at this port, and has held Sunday services aboard whenever opportunity has permitted. He has paid his weekly visits at the Misericordia Hospital to English-speaking sailors whose sickness or accident has driven there. It is much to be regretted, however, that the Hospital authorities do not permit him to distribute among those he visits any newspapers or pictorials that are not distinctly Roman Catholic publications.

Mr. Hooper is glad to be able to recall that there is now one respectable boarding house for sailors in this city where they are treated with some amount of fitness and honesty.

Financially, the committee are able to report the Mission Fund to be in a good and improving condition. Fresh subscriptions, principally from merchants and others in Rio, to the amount of 750,000 have been raised during the past year. The high exchange ruling during the past year considerably diminished the amounts subscribed in England and remitted here; but the loss to the funds of the Mission consequent thereon has been more than met from these new sources. The committee recommend that from the general balance the sum of 836,840 be passed to the credit of the Mission Ship Fund, which is thus increased to 9,000,000.

The committee desire further to renew their thanks to the South American Missionary Society in London and to Edward Gatto, Esq., of Hamstead, for their generous contributions, as well as to all other contributors both in England and South America, for their support of the Mission. Thanks are also due to those friends who have kindly forwarded gifts of literature and clothing for the use of the Mission, and any such gifts will continue to be welcomed. Nor can they forget their indebtedness during another year to Mr. Lamoureux, of the Rio News, for his gratuitous aid in printing the reports and other matter connected with the Mission.

Subjoined is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the past year:

Receipts.	
Balance at credit 31st Dec. 1888.	9,983,000
<i>Subscriptions and donations:</i>	
South American Missionary Society £100	879 750
Edward Gatto, Esq., London, £100	893 020
Dr. Cranping, do. 100	100 000
Reginald Johnston, Esq., do. 100	100 000
Frederick Vmle, Esq., do. £100	87 000
Robert Garrett, Esq., do. £50	44 000
Sundries, Kin le Janeiro	2,232 000
Interest on fixed deposit in bank	528 000
do in account current at 3% ..	30 100
	14,878,470
<i>Payments.</i>	
Missionary's salary, 12 months	2,400,000
Rent of Mission rooms	780 000
Printing and printing stam.	93 000
Boat hire	410 000
Petty expenses and duties	199 200
Balance at 31st December	10,998,270
	14,998,470
<i>Statement of Balance.</i>	
Amount at credit of Mission Ship Fund	8,163,160
do do Seamen's Mission Fund, working expenses account	2,833 110
	10,996,270

F. L. SCHWIND, Hon. Treasurer.

From the *Gazeta de Noticias*, May 27th.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

We have heard it reported that the organization of the special budgets of the new department of public instruction, postoffice and telegraphs is under examination at present. We do not wish to lose the opportunity of reminding the very worthy professor who is at present at the head of this department, of the serious convenience of at once putting an end to the old disgrace of the appropriation for primary instruction, which, from here for the future of the country and for his reputation before the world, can not and must not continue.

The examination of the old budgets of the department of the interior, in that part relative to public instruction, furnishes us with this sad result: although with two superior colleges of the capital there is expended 745,568\$, although with

only two institutes of secondary instruction there is spent 391,970\$, primary instruction represented by 300 schools with a corps of 100 teachers and 120 assistants, with a roll of 10,000 pupils, receives the ridiculous appropriation of 720,560,000!

There is perhaps no civilized country where such a discrepancy is to be noted, and we are certainly representing a most shameful part of the nation's wealth that have some regard for the education of their citizens.

This hydra-headed, this monstrous of ostentatious manufactures of dictators and bachelors, in contraposition to the insufficient and mean instruction for the people, was one of the errors of the old regime, and, if there be anything requiring immediate modification, without a trace, without hesitations, this has unquestionably the preference. The consequence of the meanness in supplies, in whose chaotic primary instruction has languished, we are seeping with pain. The mass of ignorant persons is immense and even as regards those who were lucky enough to be sent to school, instruction was deficient and faulty, from the force of circumstances.

The reform of primary instruction throughout Brazil and particularly in the federal capital, which should serve as a model, belongs to the reformers that, cost what they may, is a vital and imperious.

From the *Gazeta de Noticias*, May 27th.

THE CABINET.

General-in-chief Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation:

Considering that the nation owes extraordinary and important services to the patriotism of the present ministers of the provisional government in the abnormal period that we are passing through.

That to-day's solemnity, beyond the homage rendered a friendly nation upon its political emancipation, commemorates military feats in the greatest campaign fought in South America, in which three united South American nations participated;

That military honors constitute the greatest of remunerations which by exception may be rendered to the well-deserving of the country, and that the civil ministers, through their dedication and love for public interests, have become entitled to this distinction;

Considering further that this capital owes remarkable services, in the preservation of order and public morality, to the citizen chief of police, João Baptista de Sampaio Ferraz, offered with all allegiance;

Resolves: To concede the rank of Brigadier General to the citizens: Ruy Barbosa, Manoel Ferraz de Campos Sales, Quintino Bocayna, Francisco Glycerio and José Cesarino Paiva Alvim, and of Colonel to the citizen João Baptista de Sampaio Ferraz.

Assembly-Room of the Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, May 25th, 1890, second of the Republic.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.

Requiem Constant.

From the *Diário Oficial*, May 27th.

NATURALIZATION.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1st Section—Circular.

Rio de Janeiro, May 23rd, 1890.

According to Decree No. 58 A of December 14th of last year, published in the *Diário Oficial*, with and a number, under date of the 15th, those foreigners are considered Brazilian citizens who were already residents of Brazil on the 15th November, save a declaration in the contrary made before the proper municipality within the period of six months, counted from the publication of the said decree; and as such will be equally considered those who reside in the country during two years from the date of the cited decree.

The provisional government had no intention of imposing Brazilian nationality upon the foreigners referred to in the decree. Nevertheless some governments, and in the first place that of the French Republic, have considered that the naturalization was obligatory.

This government, through its diplomatic agent, has asked me:

1st.—What would be the opinion of the provisional government in the case of the reclamation of a Frenchman, who, not having made previous to June 15th the declaration indicated in the decree, should reclaim his original nationality, without having exercised an act or enjoyed a privilege that authorized the supposition that he had accepted Brazilian nationality.

2nd.—How would the provisional government consider the case of a Frenchman, protected by the decree, who might return to France without having complied with the obligations of military service and should seek assistance from the legation of Brazil to protest against the qualification of deserter, which French law may apply to him.

I replied in the first question:

Decree No. 58 A of December 14th of last year, conceived in a spirit of wide hospitality, aims at opening the Brazilian domestic circle to all desires of entering it, without the slightest constraint. If, therefore, a Frenchman, who has not so far enjoyed any of the conceded rights under this decree, reclaims against his naturalization, this reclamation will be favorably received. The provisional government has no intentions of creating difficulties over questions of personality and will always, in this respect, be animated by the most conciliatory dispositions.

I replied to the second question:

If the obligation had arisen before naturalization, the legation of Brazil will not protest against the decision of the French government. Naturalization cannot relieve the naturalized from the obligations contracted by him in his native country previous to naturalization.

By Decree No. 396 of the 15th inst., published in the *Diário Oficial* on the 16th of which I enclose a copy, the provisional government allows that the declaration denuded by the preceding decree may be made not only before the secretary of the municipal chamber, or *intendencia*, but also

before the clerk of any police delegate or sub-delegate, or even before the diplomatic or consular agent of the declarer's nation.

The government maintains the resolution of annulling the period, as was attributed to it by the *Journal do Commercio*, and which I verbally communicated to Messrs. Wynnham and Blondel; it was not done by the decree of the 15th inst. for the following reasons:

The time marked for the declaration is necessarily subordinated to that fixed for the election of deputies in the constituent assembly, which is to be held in all the states upon September 15th of the current year.

If the first period were extended, without transferring the election, there would not be sufficient time to execute the acts regarding foreigners. To understand this the following consideration suffices:

Under Art. 4 of Decree 277 E of March 22nd of the current year, each district registry commission must organize a list of foreigners, who, from possessing the qualifications of voters and being residents of Brazil on November 15th, 1889, may have been registered, without application, from the personal knowledge of the commission. This list must be sent in the president of the municipal chamber, or *intendencia*, and will serve the municipal revising commission in proceeding to eliminate the names of foreigners, who, within the established period of six months, shall have declared their non-adherence to Brazilian nationality. This process, however, must be completed, and must not be done without available time. The period, therefore, was not extended; but this does not prejudice such foreigners as do not desire to be Brazilians, for under Art. 4 of the decree of the 15th inst., already cited, reclamations made by diplomatic and consular agents in favor of their fellow-countrymen who decline before them the maintenance of their nationality, will be accepted.

I will communicate this dispatch to the foreign agents, but you, in case of necessity, may avail of it for the information of the government of your country. Health and Fraternity.

Quintino Bocayna.

To Mr.

LIGHT AND CLEARLINESS.

In commenting on our remarks regarding the abolition of the duties on sugar in the United States, and the propriety of reciprocal action by Brazil, the *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 30th ult. says:

It is unnecessary to add anything in what our colleague states with so much reason and justice; by him and what we import from the great republic, however, is the light of the poor, is overcharged to such an extent by duties and vexatious difficulties of every description that it is sold by the trade here at four times its cost in the producing country. By suppressing these duties the government will not only compensate in part for the favors which our principal products enjoy in the United States, but it will render a marked service to the population, and principally the poorer classes, the purchase of which we import from the United States, and here in an industry of but moderate profits, the boiling of soap, beyond the duty it pays is still further considered ininflamable, and subjected to thirty thousand difficulties.

It is an opportune moment for cutting off these abuses.

GOV. CHERMONT'S INTERVIEW.

New York, April 22, 1890.

DEAR MR. LAMOREUX:

In a copy of the Rio News which arrived here a few days ago, I observe that you comment, in a friendly spirit, upon the fact that Gov. Chermont, of Pará, denies the veracity of my account of the interview held with him on my arrival at Pará, bount for Rio de Janeiro, in December last, and which appeared in my letter to the New York *World* published January 5th.

I have been absent for some time in the southern part of the United States, being engaged on a mission for the *World*. While there I received a letter (forwarded from New York) from the president of the Club Militar, at Pará, informing me that Gov. Chermont had denied having made the statements which I attributed to him in my letter to the *World*, and asking me to kindly inform him, (the president of the Club) whether Gov. Chermont, himself, had or had not misrepresented matters when he uttered having made the assertions which appeared in the *World* and which I credited to him. Let me answer you about this matter, as I did the president of the Club Militar.

In no single particular have I wilfully, or unintentionally, misrepresented Gov. Chermont. I imagine that the expression which he most particularly objects to is that where mention is made of the probability of Gen. Deodoro being elected permanent president of the republic. When I arrived at Pará, I knew nothing of the political feeling which existed, and beyond wishing the patriotic people of Brazil success in their endeavor to establish a republic, cared absolutely nothing whatever about the political feelings of one faction or another, nor of the (Club) whether Gov. Chermont, himself, would be president of the republic. I simply wanted the news, nothing more. Therefore I clearly could not have had the least interest in misrepresenting Gov. Chermont, or anybody else. In my interview with him, I naturally asked him if he thought that the provisional ruler, Gen. Deodoro, would be elected permanent President. With a shake of his head he replied: "I do not think so; he is a good soldier, but not a statesman. The people do not want a soldier for President. I do not think that he will be re-elected."

"Who do you then believe will be elected?" I asked.

"I think that either Senator Sarney, of Bahia, or Senator Dantas, will be chosen; the people will have a man used to statesmanship and a civilian, not a soldier, at the head of their government," was Gov. Chermont's answer.

When the Governor made this statement, it struck me at once as being a most peculiar one, he having been made provisional president (governor) of the state of Pará under the acquiescence of Gen.

Deodoro and the new cabinet, or rather his appointment being approved by them. For this reason, it occurred to me right there that his observation was most singular and impolitic, indicating much want of tact on his part, but I had nothing to do with that; it was quite immaterial to me what observation he made about Gen. Deodoro; whether he called him an angel or an imp of Satan. I was there for the purpose of obtaining Gov. Chermont's views, let them be what they might. Had he made directly contrary observations I should have recorded the fact in the same manner. Such an impression did Gov. Chermont's words make upon me, that when I arrived at Maranhão, I told Dr. Edmarino Paulo Duarte, of *O Globo*, what Gov. Chermont had said. He appeared to be greatly surprised at Gov. Chermont's remarks and said that he believed Chermont's views to be entirely wrong. He (Duarte) believed that Gen. Deodoro would be elected permanent President without a doubt.

The entire affair seems quite plain to me. Like many men in the United States of America, Gov. Chermont evidently possesses the fault of "talking too much with his mouth." Without thinking of their importance or how their words will look in print, they say things to newspaper men, and when they appear in type each letter seems to them to be about 12 inches long. Then they become alarmed, awake to a sense of what a position they have placed themselves in by talking and fearing subsequent results, deny even having made any such statements and virtually declare that they have been grossly misrepresented. If no witnesses were present at the interview, it becomes simply a question of veracity between the two men.

I do now swear and declare upon my honor that the statements which I have attributed to Gov. Chermont were positively made by him. As to the truth of this I am willing to make an affidavit. Will Gov. Chermont do the same? He dare not, unless he is willing to commit perjury.

Finally, let me say in conclusion, as another proof of Gov. Chermont's loyalty and sense of obedience to the present provisional government, that I was in Pará on my return to New York, from Rio de Janeiro, when a telegram from Rio was published in a Pará daily newspaper to the effect that the provisional government had decided to order Gov. Chermont to revoke the decree establishing a tax on rubber. On the same day I visited him at his palace and asked him whether he intended to obey the orders of the provisional government, having been told that he might refuse. He replied: "I think that I will," accentuating the word "think" as if he had not fully determined to obey the government's order. "I do not think the provisional government has any right to interfere with me about a matter like this," he said. Then he added the brilliant observation, "I think that the United States might to make a direct treaty with Pará about rubber."

I am sorry to have taken up so much of your time with the reading of this lengthy communication, but I feel that I have been infinitely placed in a wrong light in this matter by Gov. Chermont for the purpose of shielding himself. I am not desirous of this being used in "slander in the estimation of the many friends whom I made in Brazil and to whose kindness for courtesies extended I am so much in debt. You are at liberty to make any use of this letter that you may desire.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN C. KLEIN.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The machinery for a large soap and candle factory in the suburbs of Omité, Minas Geraes, recently arrived there.

—There were about 100 marriages in S. Paulo [city] during the four days next preceding the advent of the civil marriage law.

—A telegram published in the *Gazeta de Noticias* on the 28th ult., states that gold had been found in the municipality of Mogi das Cruzes, S. Paulo.

—At a place called Fratral, Minas Geraes, the registry commission put 328 names of electors on their lists, but not a single one applied for his certificate of registration.

—The S. Paulo journals are prophesying a struggle among the planters for labor once the coffee crop begins to require urgent attention, which is yet another point for the coffee "bulls."

—A judge of marriages for Goyaz has been appointed. This is pure *laxo*; Gen. Alvim might have sent a broom-stick and some experienced party to teach the people how to jump over it.

—The state of Espírito Santo offers to pay a subvention of 12,000\$ per annum for the steam navigation of the Rio Doce. It has been forgotten, perhaps, that a steamer was brought out from England over 40 years ago for this very purpose.

—Three milk-dealers were arrested in Campinas a few days since for selling water and starch for milk. They were fined 70\$ each. Quite correct! Now let us have an impartial enforcement of the same law against those who sell rain, water and flavoring extract for wine.

—The governor of Santa Catharina has ordered the collection of full information as to the industry and agriculture of the state under his provisional rule for the use of the Brazilian colonization agent in Italy. Photographs of the colonial nuclei will form a part of this contribution.

—At S. Gabriel, Rio Grande do Sul, a defalcation was discovered at the Treasury agency, and the paying teller charged it to the clerk. The clerk at once telegraphed the fact to his superior and cited the paying teller to appear before the legal authorities to reply to his calumnious report.

—At a place called Garanhuns, Pernambuco, a police captain killed himself by shooting his head off with a *grandório*—whatever that is—because his accounts were short. He left a statement that he had lost in 30 days what he had earned in 25 years, but had not been guilty of robbery. A curious case, for stock speculations can hardly be known in Garanhuns; perhaps the unfortunate officer failed to fill on the last draw?

* [Since the above report was written a promise has been made by the *Provedor* of the Misericordia to a member of the Mission Committee that the restriction regarding secular newspapers shall be removed.]

—On May 22nd there were 23 marriages celebrated at the parish church at Taubaté, São Paulo. The priest there was evidently opposed to civil marriage. And this is not surprising for the establishment chosen for celebrating the civil ceremony—of all places in the world—is stated to be the jail!

—According to the *Diário de Notícias* of the 31st ult., after Sr. Martins Jr. had organized a lovely *festa* for the governor of Pernambuco at a theatre, with speeches, etc., and his portrait in oils had been carried to the governor's residence, all he did for his admirers was to give them a glass of beer (*copo de cerveja*)!

—According to the *Diário de Commercio* of the 29th ult., a recent decision of the minister of justice regarding modifications in the services of judges at Campos, Rio de Janeiro, was caused by the two magistrates writing in the press against the governor of the state; and the *Diário* states that Gen. Salles had admitted the fact.

—A telegram from Victoria, Espírito Santo, published on the 28th ult., states that the first and second vice-governors of the state had resigned as these posts had been declared to be the property of the directors of the republican party. Whether the two vice-governors are monarchists, or whether the "lusses" want to "run the machine" their own way, is not explained.

—The *World* correspondent, Mr. John C. Klein, who visited Brazil at the beginning of the present year and whose reported interview with Gov. Chermont at Pará has since been denied by that official, has recently written to the *Club Militar* of that city categorically affirming every one of the statements made by him. This letter has stirred up quite a lively discussion among the Pará papers.

—An educational expert has organized, according to the *Correio do Povo* of the 29th ult., a table of statistics for the state of Bahia. The total population of the state is estimated at 1,769,259, the school children at 277,381, enrolled at the schools 19,135 and in attendance 12,757. The total number of schools is 796. The authority cited estimates the number of schools necessary, one for every 50 children, at 5,557 and the expense at about \$5,557,000\$.

—The recent mail advices from Rio Grande do Sul show that the vice-governor, Sr. Silva Tavares, had nothing whatever to do with the disturbances at Porto Alegre. Like Pontus Pilate, he washes his hands of all responsibility, and it was only after one regiment, the 13th infantry, had ordered a wing of the 30th infantry, guarding the military academy, to permit the caçetes to come out with 4 guns, that Sr. Silva Tavares, to avoid bloodshed, turned over the government to Gen. Hittenkort.

—By a decree of the 26th ult. the governor of Rio de Janeiro created the city of Theropopolis. Barão de Mesquita and Sr. Domingos Moutinho are the agents for the creation and three years are granted for supplying the new city with railway communication, the construction of a governor's palace and public departments, a water supply and sewerage system, and finally for the supplying of the new city with public gardens, gas, a theatre and hotels, all to be comprised within four square leagues of area, and all the buildings of modern taste. It would appear that Theropopolis is to be the future capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Decree No. 419 of May 23rd last declares lapsed the concessions granted to the Minas and Rio railway for a branch to Campanha and an extension to navigable waters on the Rio das Velhas.

—The meeting of the shareholders of the Leopoldina company to consider the proposed fusion with the Macaeté and Campos railway and the purchase of the Docas D. Pedro II company, is called for the 6th.

—A decree of the governor of Rio de Janeiro dated on the 19th ult. grants an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. for 35 years on a maximum of 30,000 per kilometre to the proposed railway from Niterói to the new city of Theropopolis. The concession is for 70 years.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Sapucahy railway held on the 28th ult., it was decided to pay 25 per share for the first half and 38 for the second half of the current year and 38 per share every succeeding half year, during the construction of the road. Mr. Bernard Byrne was elected a director in the place of Sr. Vieira Souto, resigned.

—From the balance sheet of the Sapucahy railway company we extract the following:

Construction of road.....	4,999,306\$598
S. Isabel do Rio Preto line.....	4,462,022\$375
Lavras and Jacutinga do.....	981,598\$590
Botafogo and Angra dos Reis, cost of concession, etc.....	559,429\$300
Sant'Anna line.....	318,616\$870
Solelad extension.....	88,722\$222
S. Isabel do.....	1,311\$860

Foreign loan, expenses.....	11,320,987\$815
Domestic do.....	84,937\$480
On the other side of the account appears.....	16,332\$100

Capital.....	30,000,000\$000
Less unallocated.....	24,000,000\$000
	6,000,000\$000

S. Isabel do Rio Preto debenture loans, balance.....	2,625,200\$000
Morton, Rose & Co. \$200,000, cost, of foreign loan.....	1,871,861\$170
Domestic loan, calls paid.....	591,540\$000
Contractors.....	269,000\$000
Advances.....	200,000\$000
Monte Claro railway.....	121,200\$000

The foreign loan is for \$380,000 and the domestic loan for 10,000,000\$ gold, the particulars of which have already been published in our columns.

—On the 21st ult. the minister of agriculture asked the Treasury to place at his orders the sum of \$49,541. 13. 4 to purchase abroad 10 locomotives and 33 passenger carriages for the Central of Brazil railway.

—A decree of the governor of Rio de Janeiro dated on the 24th ult. grants a 6 per cent. per annum guarantee on a maximum of 27,000\$ per kilometre for a railway from Petropolis to Vassouras. The guarantee is for 33 years.

—On the 28th ult. a train on the Central of Brazil railway ran into a herd of cattle at a level crossing between the stations at João Gomes and Dias Tavares, Minas Geraes. The locomotive was thrown over and the driver killed, the only casualty. A number of cattle were killed and the line blocked for over a day. The driver is declared to have shown most praiseworthy heroism and to have saved the lives of the passengers.

—At the meeting of the municipal provisional governors of this city on the 30th ult. Gen. — we mean Dr. Duarte, the president, declared that he had compromised the question of tree passes and fiscalization with the train companies for an annual payment of 67,000\$, which agreement goes into effect on July 1st. Tram shares should advance under this decision, for the number of "elephant" passengers was a constant source of complaint. Perhaps the army and navy are to have free transport?

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gen. Bartolomeo Mitre has been restored to his former position in the Argentine army.

—An epidemic of small-pox appears to have broken out in Buenos Aires, 18 deaths from that disease being reported on the 30th ult.

—The custom-house receipts at Buenos Aires during the first quarter of the current year amounted to \$13,191,000, or an increase of \$1,302,000 over the same period of 1889.

—The railway returns of the Argentine Republic show a total extension of 8,074 kilometres under traffic and 9,914 kilometres under construction. The government guarantees amount to three millions gold per annum, payable in January and July.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 30th ult. announced that the Argentine senate had passed the bill for the collection of 50 per cent. of customs duties in gold. On the following day, another telegram announces the formal promulgation of the new law.

LOCAL NOTES

—Gen. Glycério and Gen. Salles are also to receive uniforms from friends and admirers.

—According to a telegram in *O Paiz* on the 30th an earthquake in Asia Minor destroyed a village in a moment.

—Four "sawhones" want to be extraordinary doctors in the police corps. Gen. Salles has referred their application to the commander.

—On the 28th ult. *O Paiz* mentions a rumor that the war department is to take charge of the Observatory on Castle Hill. Why not? Everybody is military now.

—Instead of growing delicious over *rume*, why not let the *Journal* suggest a company to purchase a number of locusts and go in for producing fawns on a wholesale plan?

—Gen. Glycério has informed the governors of states that although the postoffice service has been resumed over to Gen. Benjamin Constant, he is still in charge of the subsidized steamship service.

—On the 29th ult. *O Paiz* commenced a series of articles on beggars in Rio that will, it is to be hoped, free the streets of these miserable wretches. Then, let us have a crusade against the loafers.

—Gen. Benjamin Constant has ordered the director of the postoffice to pass free all official correspondence of the Argentine legation. Of course the same privilege will be granted all other foreign legations?

—The Republican Congress of Volunteers of the Fatherland and Honorary Officers has elected Brigadier Generals, Boscaglia, Glycério, Barbosa, Alvim and Salles, and Col. Sampaio Ferraz, to be active members of that association.

—On the 29th ult. 38 convicts, bound for Fernando de Noronha, arrived here from São Paulo. Among them is Pinto de Almeida, Jr., convicted of a particularly atrocious murder at Campinas some three years ago.

—According to the *Diário do Commercio* of the 30th the military commission unanimously acquitted the tailor who was charged with inciting sailors to mutiny and has ordered the informant to be held responsible for his wrong information.

—We have received the polite invitation of the Committee of the Italian colony here to be present at the ceremony to be held by day (and) in commemoration of the death of Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, for which we tender our thanks.

—The table at the Superior School of War requiring enlargement and eight extra chairs being necessary, the minister of public instruction, acting for the minister of war, has authorized the expenditure of 44\$ to meet the necessary expenses.

—We hear that the first complete published copy of the proceedings of the International American Congress at Washington, which was sent out from the State Department, was brought out to the Brazilian government by a passenger on the *Advance*. — Perhaps as amusing a feature as any other at the present moment is the seriousness with which the Court of Appeals receives *habeas corpus* cases. Col. Ferraz can put every mother's son of us in a fort to-morrow, and "have his carcass" will avail but little.

—We see by our Montevideo exchanges that the United States corvette *Richmond* has left that port homeward bound.

—Let us hope it will do them good. The brigadier-general minister of the interior has been scattering hymns of the proclamation of the republic broadcast over the provinces.

—An abandoned monkey—his owner was the abductor—was arrested by the police on the morning of the 25th ult. and confined at the 3rd police station.

—Gen. Deodoro formally received the Peruvian minister on the evening of the 19th. The Argentine minister does not require an audience; he has the "run of the house."

—On the 26th ult. Admiral Wandenkolk addressed Gen. Barbosa a very sharp note in which he asks the latter to order his subordinates to follow orders from the navy department, which are constantly disregarded to the prejudice of the public service.

—Admiral Wandenkolk has asked Gen. Salles to strike from the list of jurymen the workmen at the navy-yard. The admiral seems to think that the men will better be at work than hearing cases of stealing, loss of matches, or hitting a man over the nose; and we fully agree with him.

—A funny man in *A Democracia* proposes to substitute the proposal statue of Sr. Afonso Celso at the new Exchange building by one of Gen. Ruy Barbosa in uniform. The party says that the admirers of the two ministers wear the same names and that the same material might be used.

—In reply to a unanimously signed petition from the land-owners and residents in Botafogo, the acting president of the municipal *intendencia* declared on the 29th that there was no intention of permitting the occupation of the water front by the Sapucahy railway in the manner proposed.

—By a circular dated on the 24th ult. Gen. Barbosa instructs Treasury agents to furnish the department of agriculture with monthly statistics of exports from their respective districts. But why does Gen. Barbosa restrict the tables to exports? Surely statistics of imports are quite as important, if not more so.

—On the 28th ult. some 200 persons met under the presidency of the bishop of Rio de Janeiro and organized the Catholic party to defend the interests of the church at the urns. The bishop of Pará is chairman of the central commission. A telegram was sent to the Pope advising the organization and requesting his benediction.

—On the 17th the minister of justice addressed a circular to governors of states asking for information as to the mileage allowed judges that are transferred from one to another post. A short time ago a judge at Nova Friburgo received 130\$ to change from the hill city to Niterói. A round trip ticket from Rio to Nova Friburgo only costs 12\$000.

—It now appears that the celebration on May 13th and the telegrams of the Confederação Abolicionista did not cause the advance in Brazilian securities abroad, but an interview of Sr. Antonio Paoli with one of the Messrs. Rothschilds did. A São Paulo journal says the banker was surprised and enchanted by what the Brazilian statesman told him, and made copious notes during the interview. Mighty innocent fellows, those bankers!

—On the 2nd ult. Gen. Alvim declined the proposal of an actor to convert a theatre here for lyrical and dramatic representations. Gen. Alvim says the government's money must be kept for better purposes; drought expenses, possibly. On the same occasion, to another theatre builder the minister says: "the balance from the lotteries extracted for the construction of a lyrical theatre is about 25,000\$ and you want a subsidy of 200,000\$ per annum, besides other favors."

—Gen. Alvim visited the Sr. Christovão palace on the 29th ult. and decided upon the modifications necessary for the assembling of Congress. A large apartment will be prepared in the center of the building for the whole congress and a smaller one for the Senate. The larger one will ultimately become the Chamber of Deputies. The *Gazeta de Notícias* hears that the arrangements will be of a permanent character and the ex-palace will be the Capital of the Brazilian republic.

—We desire to call the attention of the American residents of this city to the announcement in another column that books have been opened for their consulate for the registration of those desiring to retain their American citizenship. Notwithstanding the benevolent assumptions of the minister of foreign affairs it will be wise to consider the letter of the law, instead of unexpressed intentions, and complete a registry which places the question out of a firm and legal basis. In our opinion, a certificate of such registration should also be taken out.

—We hear it whispered that the protectionists of the United States now propose to compel Old Sol to enter that exclusive country in a regular manner at the custom house of Portland, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and that permits to land will in no case be issued before 9 a. m. The Chicago protectionists, however, will contest the measure to the bitter end if that ambitious little village is not also made a port of entry for imported sunshine. The New York *Sun* will of course favor the measure as a means of protecting its well-known sun for the Senate. Another rumor is to the effect that the eight-hour law will be enforced against the alien cucumber raiser.

—We happened to be looking down the street on one of the rainy days of last week and saw the following not unusual occurrence. A well-dressed lady was hurrying along the sidewalk and every man she met deliberately took the inside of the walk, with their umbrellas opened, and crowded her out into the wet street. The inside of the walk happened to be dryer and less exposed to the instant rain from passing vehicles. This is only one instance of very common practice in this city, a practice that proves the superior taste, courtesy and gentlemanly consideration for ladies among the forgotten customs here in Rio de Janeiro.

—The U. S. corvette *Richmond* arrived at Bahia on the 31st, en route for Norfolk, Va.

—Michael Collins, one of the crew of the Br. bk *Ragnar*, while spreading sails on the 27th, fell to the deck and was instantly killed.

—It is semi-officially announced that the government will meet on the 10th inst. to consider the project of the Constitution as submitted by the commission.

—An Indignant Portuguese is reading our young anti-republican Parial Mallet some lessons, and tells him that all he does not know about Portugal would fill a basket.

—The reception of the Chilean minister on the 30th was very enthusiastic. Among other honors that Sr. Hierro received was that of being rowed ashore by a boat's crew of naval officers.

—The *Correio do Povo* of the 28th ult. says Gen. Deodoro has granted a man permission to organize a brewery company. We thought the ministers were charged with this granting of licenses.

—Among the passengers by the *Santa* on the 30th ult. was Mr. E. A. Bean, manager of the London and Brazilian bank here. Mr. W. J. Crammack will manage the bank during Mr. Bean's absence.

—Friends and admirers of Gens. Barbosa and Bueyaya are to present them with full uniforms and accoutrements. Col. Sampaio Ferraz has already received his "war paint" from an admirer in his own province of São Paulo.

—It is said that the new Constitution will declare all Brazilians to be soldiers, and then establishes that disputes with foreign nations shall be settled by arbitration. The soldier, then, will be only for street and drawing-room display.

—The inspector of the Rio custom-house was obliged to go to Santos to settle a question between the owners of a private wharf and the Santos harbor improvement company. The inspector settled it, but was the Santos inspector incapable of deciding the matter?

—According to the official figures, the number of deaths in this city for March were 1,512, of which 189 from pulmonary consumption, 187 from yellow fever, 110 heart disease, 97 from pneumonia, lever, 71 from beriberi and 4 from small-pox. Of the number 961 were natives, 520 foreigners, and 34 unknown.

—It is the opinion of ex-Minister Aristides Lala that the *Journal do Commercio's* article on the financial situation is an exhibition of monarchist tendencies. If this is the only reply the republican chiefs have to the *Journal's* very moderate criticism, then they have our profound sympathy. It is hardly creditable to a very ordinary amount of intelligence to cry "Monarchists!" every time one dares to criticize the government.

—*O Paiz* on the 31st ult. publishes the full account of the deposed vice-governor of Rio Grande do Sul as to the occurrences at Porto Alegre on May 13th. The charges made are that the whole thing was a conspiracy fomented by the *Federação*, Journal of Porto Alegre and consummated by the army and navy. "The singular deposition of Sr. Silva Tavares and that of the Emperor on November 15th will strike the most superficial reader of this manifesto."

—On the 21st ult. Sr. Sahlanka Marinho, the unquestioned leader of the republican movement in Brazil, addressed an open letter to Gen. Deodoro upon the recent conduct in Rio Grande do Sul, which was published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 31st. The venerable chief defends the discharges of Sr. Silva Tavares and virtually indicts Gen. Barbosa as the cause of the disturbance. Such a document cannot fail to be of great weight in the considerations of the provisional chief of the government.

—We take pleasure in calling attention to the forthcoming 1891-92 edition of *Wright's Trade Directory and Gazetteer* which is to be increased by the addition of Central and South America, West Indies and South Africa. The value of a good directory to business men is simply incalculable, and as the labor is necessarily very great in the compilation of such a work, we do not hesitate to recommend our readers to extend every assistance to Mr. S. R. Scott, the representative of the publisher, who is now canvassing this city. We understand that Mr. S. has nearly completed his work here, after which he goes to São Paulo.

The appropriations for instruction included in the decree of the 30th ult. are interesting, viz:	
Law schools, libraries, etc.....	250,859\$000
Medical do do.....	773,634\$500
Polytechnic do do.....	352,700\$000
School of Mines do.....	84,600\$000
Ex. D. Pedro II college.....	358,635\$000
Academies of Fine Arts and Music.....	257,728\$000

Primary and secondary instruction. 2,087,156\$500 or about one-third of the received by what the *Gazeta de Notícias* calls "doctor factories!"

—Sr. José Eduardo de Souza, professor of biology at the military school here, has secured the very position we were after. Gen. Benjamin Constant grants him 1,000\$ travelling expenses, besides a first-class ticket to Europe, but the biological expert, draws all his salary as professor and 6,000\$ at 27d exchange (fancy 1\$ as gratification, besides all his travelling expenses. And what has Sr. J. E. T. de Souza to do? Frequent superior establishments of instruction necessary to the development of his professorship; buy all sorts of material and books, and get the money from another government agent to pay for them; send a semi-annual report of how he likes the superior schools (observations on the Paris boulevards to be included) and finally to stop away as long as he may. If such a contract as this had transpired *compte Pluça*, where in the world would we have been? Another gentleman gets 3,000\$ as travelling expenses and 4,800\$ gratification, and yet two more 1,000\$ and 4,800\$ respectively. Biology is just cried for in Brazil at present.

—It is announced by telegraph that the quarantine at Montevideo will be raised about the end of the month. For all these mercies, etc., etc.

—By a decree of Saturday last the government creates a new Order, which is to wear the name of Christopher Columbus. Poor Kit has our sincere sympathy for this new and undesired affliction.

—The police arrested two speculators here recently. One was in a car pulled along by the partner and the two were wearing charity. The carriage partner appeared, upon examination, quite capable of locomotion.

—The *Journal do Commercio* is still under the impression that it is more desirable to produce *ramie* for export and import Indian corn and rice and beans, than to produce the latter and let *los Argentinos* have the honor of being *ramie* producers.

—Among the passengers leaving for England today on the Royal Mail steamer *Thames* are Mr. and Mrs. William Slater. Mr. S. has earned a long and pleasant vacation by his excellent management of the Western and Brazilian cable during an unusually difficult time.

—A commission has been appointed to translate a work called the "Moral education of the soldier." Physical improvement might be experimented with first, if the lads on "senity" at the police-office are fair samples of the rank and file of the Brazilian army.

—Coinciding with the distribution of Argentine medals on the 25th ult., Paraguayan war stories appear to come to the front. Qui colleague, the *Nocturnos* tells a splendid one on the 27th ult., about four soldiers who played cards by the light of fire-flies. *Figure* must hide his diminished head after that little yarn!

—In view of the circumstance that the *direct* American steamer *Advance* took 33 days to make her last voyage between New York and this port, and that letters were held at the New York post-office for transmission by this steamer, it will be interesting to the United States postal officials and the subsidy hunters at Washington to know that the French steamer *Portugal*, which arrived here on the 21st ult. (15 days from Barcelona) brought letters only 25 days from New York! Further comment is unnecessary.

—According to figures published in the *Journal do Commercio* on the 17th, on March 31st there were 2,046 souls on the Fernando de Noronha island, Brazil's penal settlement. Of these, 1,270 are convicts and 876 are classified as *deportados* (textiles) from Rio, Bahia and Pernambuco. The wives of convicts numbered 157 and their children 366; of these only 40 attended school, and the *Journal* makes a most proper demand that these unfortunate children shall be provided, not only with the elements of education, but also with some instruction in trades. Once the government permits convicts to take their families to this penal settlement, it is surely obliged to exert itself to save the miserable children from criminal influences, in which their companionship with the ruffians sent to the island infallibly destined them.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Banco Credito Mercantil was duly organized on the 28th ult.

—Still another bank is spoken of; the title alone has so far transpired and this is the "Banco Aliança do Brazil."

—An express company with a capital of 100,000\$ is spoken of. Foreign business is contemplated as well as local delivery.

—Gen. Glycero has asked Gen. Barboza to let him have 30,000 for building a road from Lençóis to the upper Paraná.

—The whole amount, 500,000\$, of the capital of the "Importadora de Drogas" company was subscribed on the 28th ult.

—The "Co-operativa de Cerveja" company (brewery) was duly organized on the 26th ult. The capital is 500,000\$.

—The director of the postoffice wants 120,000\$, instead of the 60,000\$ given him, because all salaries have been advanced.

—On the 29th *O Pais* says a syndicate here had made an operation in railway shares representing the nominal value of 20,000,000\$.

—Upon the decision of the shareholders of the Sapucahy railway to pay 6\$ per annum per share during construction, the shares jumped from 70\$ to 80\$.

—Another salt company, the "Nacional de Salinas Mossoro-Assi," with a capital of 4,000,000\$, has been placed on the market by the Banco Auxiliador.

—The "Exposição Hespanhola" was organized on the 29th. The name was changed to the "Exposição Commercial e Bancaria Exposição Hespanhola."

—There is a regular flurry in organizing salt companies. It is not surprising, for the prospectus of each shows that the business leaves about 40 per cent. profit.

—A telegram dated at Bahia on May 26th finally settles the bank of issue at that city. The bank has been organized, but will only commence operations on July 1st.

—The Banco Nacional has purchased for 121,000\$ in five per cent. government stock the building No. 4, Rua da Alfândega and will establish their offices there.

—On the 28th ult. the *Journal do Commercio* says a supplementary credit for 300,000\$ has been opened to cover differences of exchange in the purchase of armament for the navy.

—On the 31st ult. the *Journal do Commercio* mentions a report that goods valued at 191,000\$ had been seized by Rio Grande do Sul treasury officials as contraband. Good for the treasury, but bad for Uruguay!

—A credit for 200,000\$ has been opened in favor of the drought-stricken state of Rio Grande do Norte. Gen. Alvim tells the governor that he expects him to be as economical as possible in employing the money.

—The S. João mill has notified debenture holders that the 7 per cent. gold loan will cease to draw interest from the 2nd inst. and will be paid at the rate of 207\$ per £20, or at 24\$ exchange, which is according to contract.

—By a decree of the 28th ult. the governor of Rio de Janeiro suppressed all the fiscal agencies, save one, where coffee from other states has heretofore been collected. It is stated that a saving of 5,000\$ per annum is thus secured.

—The sale of the *Brazilera de Navegação* company to the Lloyd Brasileiro was ratified on the 27th ult. The shareholders of the *Brazilera* received 25,000\$ to be distributed among the employees in response to an application by them.

—The Leopoldina railway company has called for 4\$ per share on the subsidiaries payable on the 5th inst. Shareholders paying in the whole amount of the authorized call, or 40\$ per share, will be entitled to a discount at the rate of 1 per cent. per month.

—On the 1st a debenture loan for £562,500 at par was announced for the "Empresa de Obras Publicas no Brazil" company. Interest is 5 per cent. in gold and price of issue 93 per cent. in paper, or, as the prospectus states, each £20 debenture stands in 165\$35.

—Gen. Barboza has decided that meetings of joint-stock companies called by the *Statutes* as well as on other days. This is going a little too far. Sunday is not recognized as a working-day and documents or acts executed on that day are illegal. At least this is the practice in many civilized countries.

On the 30th ult. the *Gazeta de Notícias* states that the various ministers are balancing their accounts that the exact increase in public expenditure may be known. With the *Journal's* estimate at 70,000,000\$ to 80,000,000\$ and the *Dia de Notícias* estimate of 20,000,000\$, a correct statement is necessary.

—A three-fold note on the 30th ult. fixes the expenses of the department of public instruction, telephones and telegraphs for 1890 at 11,175,787\$ 95c, of which the postoffice takes 3,800,000\$ and telegraphs 3,219,72

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for eleven months of crop-years.

DESTINATION	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
UNITED STATES			
New York	1,336,647	1,651,299	999,918
Baltimore	151,700	338,870	99,613
Hampton Roads &c.			
Sandy Hook &c.			
Richmond	1,000	1,500	
Charleston			
Savannah			
Mobile			
New Orleans	143,314	238,870	118,128
Galveston	31,490	48,938	11,159
Port Ends &c.			
Total	1,664,151	2,429,097	1,205,788

Channel I. o.	7,550	25,060	
Havre	61,817	90,698	47,773
Antwerp	48,497	97,719	30,884
North of Europe & Baltic	119,098	248,153	119,790
England	112,643	292,404	41,808
Holland	975	7,847	7,236
London &c.	7,338		29,938
Gibraltar &c.			
Portugal	90		107
Mediterranean	49,079	398,817	115,257
Total	543,565	1,261,664	387,103

Canada		220	
Cape of Good Hope	61,537	87,955	49,600
Australia			
River Plate & West Coast	30,112	43,752	57,965
Rio and coast			
Total	111,649	131,860	100,565

United States 1,664,151 2,429,097 1,205,788

Europe 543,565 1,261,664 387,103

Elsewhere 111,649 131,860 100,565

Totals 2,319,365 3,822,621 2,693,456

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for five months:

DESTINATION	1890	1889	1888
UNITED STATES			
New York	774,087	663,677	515,136
Baltimore	80,069	101,338	50,680
Hampton Roads &c.			
Sandy Hook &c.			
Richmond	1,000	1,500	
Charleston			
Mobile			
New Orleans	62,584	99,734	48,911
Galveston	70,335	18,780	5,974
Port Ends &c.			
Total	888,814	960,019	624,405

Channel I. o.	7,550	25,060	
Havre	28,474	77,691	34,976
Antwerp	17,741	10,527	14,661
North of Europe & Baltic	73,915	107,547	79,511
England	59,411	170,994	14,914
Holland	975	7,847	7,236
London &c.	3,360		117
Gibraltar &c.			
Portugal	70		107
Mediterranean	73,723	120,388	52,804
Total	264,939	483,591	192,485

Canada		220	
Cape of Good Hope	19,650	30,299	19,600
Australia			
River Plate & West Coast	14,774	16,899	29,702
Rio and coast			
Total	24,374	47,189	49,307

United States 888,814 960,019 624,405

Europe 264,939 483,591 192,485

Elsewhere 24,374 47,189 49,307

Totals 1,188,127 1,490,799 886,292

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Market	Receipts	Stock	Price
Shipment to U. States	1,000	1,000	1,000
do do do	1,000	1,000	1,000
do do do	1,000	1,000	1,000
do do do	1,000	1,000	1,000
do do do	1,000	1,000	1,000
do do do	1,000	1,000	1,000
do do do	1,000	1,000	1,000
do do do	1,000	1,000	1,000
do do do	1,000	1,000	1,000
do do do	1,000	1,000	1,000

Receipts for a day.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THEUNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1890

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 2	Thames	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon and Vigo
" 9	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.

G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:
ALLIANÇA Captain Beers..... 16 JulyThe fine packet
FINANCE,
Captain BAKERexpected 3rd June will sail on or about 14th June for
NEW YORK
calling atBAHIA, PERNAMBUCO AND MARANHÃO
(entering the two last named ports)PARÁ, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE AND
St. Thomas

Passage Rates

	cabin	steage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
" New York.....	\$145	\$75
" " & back.....	\$275	"

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 6, Praça do Commercio.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Plato..... June 7th

For Antwerp:

calling at Southampton (for London)

Hevelius..... June 15th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour..... Weekly
Chatham.....
Canning.....
or Cabral.....Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.
For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven,

97, Rua 1ª de Março

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

8a Rua 1ª de Março.

NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tongariro..... June 5th
Aorangi..... July 3rd

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Passengers may land at Plymouth.

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No. 6, Praça do Commercio;
and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents.

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Arawa..... June 19th
Coptic..... July 17th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at Tenerife and Plymouth.

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No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.
DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Britannia..... June 13th
Potomac..... 25th
Orelia..... July 14th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

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and for passages and other information to

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